Urbanization in Ho Chi Minh City

Tuan PHAM, Ho Chi Minh City Architecture University, Vietnam
James SPENCER, Clemson University, United State
Thanh NGUYEN, Ho Chi Minh City Open University, Vietnam

Photo by Lee Starnes
Ho Chi Minh City (Saigon)

- The largest urban area of Vietnam
- A central role in the economic
- Industrial productivity
- Revenue,
- Foreign investment
Urban Extent Avg. Annual % Change

1999 was 22,015 hectares
2015 was 99,391 hectares

Source:
http://www.atlasofurbanexpansion.org/cities/view/Ho_Chi Minh_City}
Built-up Area Density (Persons/Hectare)

48,418 hectares of built-up area between 1999 and 2015

18% was Infill,
41% was Extension,
0% was Leapfrog,
41% was Inclusion
New urban development areas (NUA)

- Changing the appearance of the city
- Pressure reduction for metropolitan land
- Industrial productivity
- Revenue,
- Foreign investment
Composition of Added Area from 1989 to 2006

không gian đô thị đã được tăng lên đáng kể, gấp 6,5 lần trong 18 năm
Threatened by fast urbanization,
population concentration,
the inadequate growth of urban infrastructure,
housing issues,
low living standards,
prices escalation
water-submerged roads when raining
Conclusions..... New Urban Development Areas

NUAs have only solved immediate needs for housing rather than creating healthy living environments.

Not.... overall improvements in infrastructure and urban services quality for the city.
“Urbanization Does Not Necessarily Mean More Wealth...”